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Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphia*) in Massachusetts in Autumn.—On Sept. 5, 1915, I shot a young male Philadelphia Vireo in Harvard, Mass. The specimen is now in my collection (No. 551).

I am indebted to Mr. Outram Bangs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy for verifying my identification.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Harvard, Mass.*

Additional Autumn Records for the Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) in Massachusetts.—I have previously had occasion to record (Auk, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, p. 103), the occurrence of the Tennessee Warbler in Harvard, Mass., during the autumn migration. I now wish to add the following additional instances of its occurrence in this town since my last note was published.

Sept. 25, 1913, a young male shot (coll. J. L. P. No. 415).

Sept. 11, 1915, an adult male shot (coll. J. L. P. No. 565).

Sept. 23, 1915, an adult male shot (coll. J. L. P. No. 595).

Sept. 30, 1915, one seen.

The lack of records for 1914 is accounted for by the fact that I was out of the State throughout the autumn. I have no doubt that the species occurs sparingly with us every autumn.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Harvard, Mass.*

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) in North Carolina.—On Jan. 3, 1915, we discovered an Orange-crowned Warbler in some live oaks on Monkey Island, Currituck Sound. The bird was collected and proved to be a female. It is now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, catalogue No. 123,791.

Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson informs us that this is the third record for the State. The species is rare in winter as far north as Charleston, S. C.—J. T. NICHOLS AND LUDLOW GRISCOM, *New York City.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at Groton, Mass.—On Nov. 19, 1915, a female or immature Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila c. cærulea*) was found dead on Hollis St., in Groton, Mass., by Master Robert F. Cressey, seven years of age, a member of the local bird club. The specimen is now being mounted for the collection of the Museum Society at Groton School.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON, *Groton, Mass.*

Notation of Bird Songs and Notes.—I think the importance of this difficult subject justifies patient and kindly effort long continued in suggesting methods and improvements until we approach perfection as nearly as practicable.

The common five-line music staff is good for pitch and rhythm; but it seems to me unnecessary to indicate the exact pitch of bird notes since they vary to a great extent. Besides, the notes and songs of a number of individuals of a given species differ so much that a music-staff notation of one or two birds of most species would present but a small portion of the re-